PORT OF NEW-YORK Ave 3.

atp Pertland Rebinson, Richmond, W. P. Clyde. htp United Kingdom (Br.), McDonald, Gingow, F. Mac

mship Borussia (Ham.), Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt melip Hausa (Br.), Von Oterendory, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Scambip Congress (Br.), Melbuurne, Buffalo, Toldas & Hall.
Song Cynewate (Br.), Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott Bras & Co.
Song Kingdaher, Harding, Sat Francisco, J. R. Rolimson,
Ship Kangdaher, Harding, Sat Francisco, J. R. Rolimson,
Bark Ginegaw (Br.), Carel, Cose Bay, C. B., D. R. DeVool's Co.
Bark Chinebal (Br.), Hammood, Cow Bay, C. H., J. F. Whitney
Bark Velms, Nickerson, Smyrna, Bafast & Nickerson,
Bark Dismond (Br.), Boberton, Losdon, Lindsay & Rose,
Bark Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Buenos Ayros, Brockway &
ther.

aket. Barbbow (Br.), Bardout, Pictou, Curtis & Ward. Brig Fredonis, Bain, Port Royal, S. C., L. M. Birby & Co. Brig Brig Nic (Br., Whittier, St. Themas, Peusison & Co. Brig Dr. Erickson (Dan.), Jenson, St. Thomas, Penlston & Co.

Brig G. A. Coenan (Br.), Coenan, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevius & irig Village Belle (Br.), Toher, Cow Bay, C. B., D. R. DeWolf

Smith.

Brig Elizs (Br.), Wilkinson, Cork for orders, McColly & Marsh.

Brig Annio Collins (Br.), Corbett, Halfax, A. Smethers & Co.

Brig Clars (Br.), White, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Union, Bishop, Grouncater, J. S. Ingraham,

Schr. Union, Bishop, Grouncater, J. S. Ingraham,

Schr. Ida Richardson, Beded, Richmond, Va., N. L. McCready &

Sohr L. A. Orcutt. Butler, Philadelphia, A. Abbett, Schr. Hy Castoff, Knowies, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan, Schr. Ohlios, Riker, Salem. C. B. Levison. Schr. Annie Borland, Hall, Washington, D. C.,, Van Brunt & cop Thomas Ransom, Buil-y, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker &

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, with under, and pass to Liv-ngeton, Fex & Co. Steamship Feh Kee, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba, July 24, and Nuevi-a 27th, with mar and pass. Waydell & Co. Left, bark Lindy Stew-

Prace Durling of Roston, Gibbs, from San Francisco April 15, Hallen & Williams. It all light winds and colors the last 39 and Cape Horn June 61 June 28, lat 14 20 S, len. 39 49 W, fish ship (lindstone fr. m. London for Calcutta 45 days out; signalfied Breinen bark lished. 43 days from Careff for July 28, by 32 W, by 7 25, reased bark Kreudine 61, laby 28, by 32 W. Long 7 25, reased bark Kreudine 61.

Granelis & Meyer. June 28, 22, 45, 11, 101, 22, spoke wanting simple exist of New Bedford, with 72 bbbs specim.
Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight June 21, with dee, and 32 presenters to E. E. Morrun and Son.
Bark Hapid, Marsonach, Vera Craz 29 days, with hides. &c., Harobs & Co. Bark Armenia, Harper, Boston, from Alcoa Bay, C. G. H., 59 days.

Bark Administ Line of Merrit. Lett no American vessel. It wood to Barter & Merrit. Lett no American vessel. Bark Mary Ricoout of St. Andrews, N. H., Marche, tow Bay, 12 yr. cost, first. Son & Co. Bark Annie of New Castle, McChase, Turks Island 15 days, with it to Waith A Cayer. No date, lat. 32, ion. 74, spoke a French in to Waith A Cayer. Bark Annie of New-Castle, Sictiane, 123, Jun. 71, spoke a Freuch bark from Massemila bound R.
Brig Gwenr (Br.), Chapman, Zara 26 days, with segar, &c. P. J.
Nevius & San. Lett. bark Warren for New York, bries Raven for do.,
John B. Sercens do., Onesiphora, and Exemplar for do.
Brig Casmila (Br.), Newman, Cheffongus 21 days, with sugar to MeBrig Casmila (Br.), Newman, Cheffongus 21 days, with sugar to Me-

I & Frith.

lrig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 5 days, with mose, to Call & Frith. Passengers—W. Young and S. Fraser.

lrig Jane (Br.), McNeil, Bulus 3 days, with sugar, &c. to Brett, Son. Brig John Sanderson of Treno, N. S., Carroll, Lingan 18 days, with

& Sons,
Adairs, Loveland, Georgetown,
W. H. Bowen, Joch. Georgetown, D. C., for Providence,
Conservative, Bavis, Georgetown, D. C.
Eagle, Hendrickson, Janasonville, 13 days, lumber to master
France Satterly, Alden, Apalachico, La., 20 days, cotton t
with.

Schr. Frances Satterly, A.den, Apsiachico, La., 20 days, cotton to pass Smith.
Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgerown, D. C.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Georgerown, D. C.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Georgerown, D. C.
Schr. L. St. Inex, Well, Georgerown, D. C.
Schr. L. St. Inex, Well, Georgerown, D. C.
Schr. L. Schr. St. John, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Lowis Depew, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Lett. Virginia.
Schr. H. Cole, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. H. Cole, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. F. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Paragoo, Gaskul Washington, N. C., 9 days, grain to master.
Schr. Sarsh Mills Tutte Hallianov.
Schr. Sarsh Mills Tutte Hallianov.
Schr. Austria, Woodland, Noticke.

Port-Warden's Notice.

ot board said vessess:

MINTHURNE TOMPKINS, Free

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS-THEIR VISIT TO PORTLAND.

Booms of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 24th of July, the undersigned were appointed a Committee "to go to Port fand and made arrangements for the distribution of the funds Paised by this (the General Committee), with full power to dispose of the moneys raised," Having performed this duty, your Committee beg to report

Leaving New-York on Thursday, the 26th inst., the Com-hittee reached Portland the following day; called upon the Belect Committee of Ten, appointed by the Mayor to superinlend the general measures of relief, which have been adopted In the present emergency.

A previous interview with the Chairman, the Hon. Edward

For and inquiry of other gentlemen of intelligence and high branding satisfied your Committee that the Mayor and the Dommittee of Ten selected by him, ected in perfect harmony and equally enjoyed the respect and confidence of the com-munity is whose behalf they are empowered to act; and that the funds contributed by the cilizens of New-York could not be committed to better hands.

numity is whose behalf they are empowered to act; and that the funds contributed by the cilizens of New-York could not be committed to better hands.

Accordingly, a letter was drawn up, and delivered the following day, informing those gentlemen of their determination to place the New-York contribution in their hands. The etter contained the following:

"The undersigned venture to suggest that if any portion of his money is not needed for immediate use, if may be placed the portingly with one or another of the Trust Companies of the City of New-York, at a moderate rate of interest and with partners accurate."

security." sob-committees, composed of ladies and gentlemen.

der separate organizations, have addressed themselves to e work of benevolence which Providence has laid upon em with a system and a vigor that cannot be too highly alsed. Our recent war, and the patriotic efforts it called

them with a system and a vigor this cannot be too praised. Our recent war, and the patriotic efforts it called forth, and trained both meet and women for the duty of the hour; and right heartily did they respond to the call.

Your Committee were conducted by the Mayor of the city to the scene of desolation left by the fire of the 4th of July, and they traced the course of the devouring element from house to house, block to block, and street to street, gathering strength at every bound till it had swept the city for the distance of a mile, and for almost its entire width; turning 10,000 people, or shout one-third of the entire population, out of the doors.

In view of the greatness of this calanity, the question may be asked: Have the people of Portland vitality chough to trie up, regain their lost fortunes, and restore their desolated hity to form and beauty and strength? And your Committee think they may, with propriety, answer: If the people of Portland are not overwhelmed and irrecoverably cast down by this great misfortune, it is not alone owing to their matice succept, but partly to the spontaneous, prompt and generous sympathy and aid, that have poured in upon them from towns and cities, and friends and strangers albe, far and upar.

Their hearts and their hopes have thus been strengthened.

and triends and strangers also, far and mar. earts and their hopes have thus been strengthened, ons of gratitude have been kindled which they are

no encotions of gratitude have been induced wind they are
ect to express, and your Committee return deeply impressed
with the value of the grit they were permitted to been from the
itizens of New York to the citizens of Pertland, assured that
was twice welcome becomes so corribilly bestowed.

Respectfully submitted.
A. A. Low.
S. B. CHITTEMBERS.
GEORGE S. SIMPHENSON,
Kee York, July 31, 1866.

Riot in the Oil Regions.

The Meadville (Pa.) Republican of Wodnesday says:

A fearful riot took place at Petroleum Genter on Mondright, which resulted in the wonding of two men, the demolition of a house, and destruction of several thousand dollars worth of property. A party of roughs first attacked a house where a number of 'pretty walter girls' boarded. They threw Mones at the doors and windows, one of which strack a lamp, causing it to fall to the floor and set the carpet and furniture on fire. The assailants then broke the door in and drove out he occupants. No further demonstrations were made here, the crowd appearing antished with their work. They next went to the house of ill fains kept by one Lucy Hart, who has went to the house of ill fains kept by one Lucy Hart, who has went to the house of ill fains kept by one Lucy Hart, who has builtan institution in Washington, D. C. While the crowd a timbow of the house which wounded James Leonard and Peter Coagree, neither of them seriously. This enraged the mothers, who at once made an ettack upon the house. The windows and doors were susshed in, the occupants of the bonde drives out, and the furniture thrown out of the windows and destroyed. Some of the women were brutally treated, being stripped of their clething and outraged. Many of the Mones were denoted the streate of the Canter in

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Bowdein College.

BRUNSWICK, Me., August 2, 1864,

I write this under the shade of old Bowdoin's classic halfs. But before I proceed to record the doings of Com-mencement week, a word or two as to the history of Maine's venerable college. Bowdoin College was named in honor of Gov. James Bowdoin of Massachusetts, described as a man of literary tastes and great popularity, and grandson of Pierre Baudouin, a French exile, who first sought refuge in Portland, then known as Falmouth Nock. At that time Maine, be it remembered, was a part of Messachusetts. Gov. Bowdoin's son James was a liberal benefactor to the College, giving it 7,000 acres of land, and be the benefactor to the College, giving it 7,000 acres of land, paintings, and a lot of philosophical apparatus. Previous to the establishment of the College, on attempt was made to secure by Legislative enactment a college in the country of Lincoln, to be called "Winthrop College," in honor of John Winthrop, son of Gov. Winthrop, who, as the proposed act of incorporation road, "with so much justice acquired the title of 'Father of the Colony,' both at home and abroal.' He was a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, it appears, in Cambridge University. But the attempt to obtain the act of incorporation for the so-called. "Winthrop College," failed, and the result was that Bowdoin College sprang into existence. The College was incorporated June 24, 1794, and toward its support was given fire townships of land. But it did not go into operation, however, until 1882, when the Rev. Dr. Joseph McKeen was chosen President, and the first class entered. Dr. McKeen was graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1774. He was a ripe scholar, and was settled in the ministry at Beverly, Mass, when talled upon to take charge of his new dutics. His sudden death in 1850 was a severe blow to the matitution. At the time of his decease he was 30 years of age. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Jesse Appleton, also a graduate of Dartmouth, who presided over college affairs with great dignity, shifty and success antil his death in 1819, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Well and the success and printing of the Admini, and was success and the success and printing of the Admini, and was successed by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, the present incumbeat, whose letter of resignation is now in the hands of the Borsle of Trates and Overseers, and which they have acted upon so far as to vote to dispose of the matter on the second Printing of November next Neck. At that time Maine, be it remembered, was a part of Massachusetts, Gov. Bowdoin's son James was a liberal benefactor to the College, giving it 7,000 acres of land,

reil of honor embraces some of these who achieved the highest rank and fame in the fearful strife for nationality. Major-Gens. Chamberlain and Howard are among those of her sons who have won a reputation that will ever be preserved and prized. The former gentleman is one of the College Professors, and is the nominee of the Union party for Governor of Maine. He is a gentlemen of poisshed crudition, of great moral worth and thoroughly alive on the great questions of the hour, believing in impartial suffrage to all men, and in making the National Constitution not what it was or is, but what it should be.

Sunday atternoon, Prof. William Smyth, D.D., or, "Old Forox," as he is better and more familiarly known to the students, delivered the bancalaureate sensor, in the Congregational Charch. Prof. Smyth is the Tyoko Brahe of Bowdoin, and is so well versed in mathematics that he can almost, as Butler, in his "Hudibra," has it, "Resolve by the sad macres, satisfie, If break or butter contest which; And wheely will was hear of the day. The clock does this by Alphon."

The specious church was well filled, the front pews being occupied by the genduating class.

On Monday evening took piace the prize declamation of the junior class. The young Checomans generally acquitted themselves with crudit. The prizes were awarded to S. M. Newman of West Feliment and S. A. Planamer of Dexter. After the close of the executes the class partook of the hospitalities of Prof. Chamberlain a manifor. On Traesley the annual continue before the Union of the declaration of the hand annual oration before the Union of Lines.

of Dexter. After the close of the exercises the class partook of the hospitalities of Prof. Clamberiam's manusion. On Tuesday the annual oration before the United Literary Societies was delivered by Mons. George S. Billiard of Boston, and was the same production which he had delivered this season before Amherst and Dartmouth colleges. His theme was "The Political Duties of Educated Men Under Institutions."

On Wednesday occurred Commencement proper. The exercises of the Graduating Class, which numbered 22, took place in the church, which was elegantly decorated with bunting of red, white and blue, flags and various emblems. President Woods presided, attired in scholastic gown and hat. The productions of the young men were exceedingly mentorious, far better than the govern were as follows:

s follows: LL. D., the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods; D. D., the Rev. ohn Pike, the Rev. Egbert C. Smyth; A. M., Warren T.

Following the conferring of the degrees, the annual dinner occurred in Gymnasium Hall. Plates were spread for 250, which was about the number present. After an hour spent in discussing the viands, the intellectual report followed, daring which Gen. Chamberlain, who, as I have already stated, is the Union candidate for Governor, being the recipient of a complimentary sentiment uttered by President Woods, made a handsome reply, the conclusion of which was as follows: "Let us, said he, divide the work of civilization and humanity, leave to the Ohl World its part, and let us take ours. Let our French friends earry the exact and experimental sciences to perfection; let the Germans still thread the mazy labyrinth of the past, and plunge into the deep dreams of the soul. But let us begin where they leave off, sound and solid as they, but starting from the goal where they have stopped. Be it omsto apply truth—to embody it in the institutions of the country. The application of truth, this, I take it as the spirit of the "I look upon our country as not merely the outgrowth of

"I foot upon our country is not never the heart; it is also linked in with the future; it has a destiny no less than a history. Sir, we are solving problems which the pest could not solve; we are fightling the battles of the world, and nighting in the front rank; I say then, to these scholars standing ready to merch out into life's battle to-day, trained in the discipline and aroused with the power of the past—for the cause of humanity—forward!"

with the power of the past—for the cause of humanity—forward."

President Woode's reception in the evening notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather was well attended.

On Thursday the Phi Beta Kappas had their annual oration, which was delivered by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Augusta. His subject was, "A Man's Love for his
Profession a Guide in it, and it was treated with the crutor's well-known ability. He contended that whoever
adopts a profession, it blesses him through all his life. It
finds him a child, but it makes him a man, developing all
his faculties, and makes him to not only benefit himself
but humanity. I have not time to write out my notes.

In the afternoon took piece class-day exercises, which
passed off acceptably. An oration was delivered by Hiram
B. Lavrence, and a poem by Henry L. Chapman. The
reading of the Chronicles by Frederick H. Gerrish, the
Prophesies by Sylvester B. Carter, and the occurrence of
the other customary ceremonies at the tree, concluded the
festivities of Commencement Week.

To-morrow the examination of Freshmen will commence. About fifty applications have been made for admission to the College.

Maine Historical Society.

Maine Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the Maine Historical Society this morning was well attended. This society was organized February 5, 1822. Its library embraces several thousand volumes relating to historical topics, valuable manuscripts, &c. The members of the society are limited to 100, and number at the present time about 80. The usual scripts, &c. The memors of the about 80. The usual business of the meeting was disposed of, nothing of an extraordinary character taking place. Commemoration services will take place at Fort Popham on the 25th. John A. Poor sent in a communication relating to this fort, which was read. It relates to a translation of letters in Latin from the Jesuits to their Generals respecting the settlement at Sagadahor, and which fully confirms the positions heretofore taken by the friends of the Popham colony in regard to its history. This fort is situated at the month of the Kennebec River. Resolutions of respect were adopted to the memory of the Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D. D., late Vice-President of the society and Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Maine. The following officers were chosen: Hon. E. E. Bourne of Kennebunk, President; Hou. J. W. Bradbury, Augusta, Vice-President; Rev. S. F. Dike, Bath, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Edward Ballard, Brunswick, Recording Secretary; A. C. Robbins, Brunswick, Treasurer; Rev. Alphous S. Packard, D. D., Branswick, Librarian and Cabinet Keeper. The society has about \$5,000 in the treasury.

The University of Vermont.

The University of the State of Vermont is located at Burnington, eastward from the city proper on a commanding elevation, with spacious grounds and an admirable outlook upon the adjacent country and across the waters of Lake Champlain. The Colleges of Vermont are not the recipionts of constant bounty from the public treasury; still, their condition is healthy, and in the case of the University of Vermont, its friends are constantly predictions. University of Vermont, its friends are constantly predicting the beginning of a new and vigorous life for it. The Agricultural College of the State has been permanently incorporated with this institution.

The University was founded in the year 1800 gradua

ating its first class in 1804. The Commencement held this week, therefore, was the sixty-second. During its existence the College has had eight Prosidents; and Prof. Jose, h Torrey, who succeeded the late President Pease, four years since, as President pro tem, was the ninth. The carporation having made choice of Prof. James B. Angell of Providence formerly one of the family of Brown University, and for several years editor of The Providence Journally, his induction to the Presidential office formed one of the most important events of Commencement week. Prof. Torrey has been connected with the University since 1827, or almost 49 years. His Professorship is that of Natural and Moral Philosophy, and his record is an enduring one for fidelity and efficiency. Commencement exercises began with the delivery of the Baccalaureate discourse on Sunday evening by Prof. the Baccalaureate discourse on Sunday evening by Prof.

On Tuesday morning the Alumui met, with the Hon. On Tuesday morning the Alumui met, with the Hon. Leverett It. Earl sby of Burlington in the chair. No business of special public interest was transacted beyond the passage of a vote requesting the Hon. G. W. Benediet to complete his History of the University of Vermont, and also a vote that the Wednesday of Commencement Weck shall hereafter be set apart as an Alumni day and festival. The following are the officers of the Alumni for the ensuing year: Orator, the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of New-York—substitute, the Hon. John A. Jameson of Chicago; President, William E. Marrs of Chicago—substitute, Lient. George F. Hunting, U. S. A. The other officers were reappointments, Mr. Englesby of Burlington and his associates being recloseen.

The celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa Society occurred

rechosen. on of the Phi Beta Kappa Society occurred

on Tuesday afternoon, The Rev. Dr. Bacon of New-Haven, Conn., gave an address on "the Connection between Material and Moral Development." A poem was read by Mr. J. S. D. Taylor of St. Albans.

The junior exhibition occurred in the Congregational Church Tuesday evening. A large audience was present, and the exercises gave almost unqualitied satisfaction.

The exercises of Commencement proper have been held.

and the exercises gave almost enqualitied satisfaction.

The exercises of Commencement proper have been held to-day (Wednesday).

A procession, composed of the Faculty, students, and others connected with the College, marched to the Congregational Church, where the exercises were conducted in the presence of a large audience.

The degrees were conferred as follows:
Bachelor of Arts, on the several members of the Graduating Class.

Bachelor of Arts, on the several members of the Graduating Class.

Master of Arts (in course), on Samuel I. Briant, Oscoola H. Kile and S. N. Walker, honorary; Richard W. Lang of Canada, Charles A. J. Marsh of St. Albans, Edward H. W. Hams of Altoona, Pa., and John J. Weed of Washington, D. G. Dector of Laws, on the Rev. Jobb H. Worcester of Burling, ton, on the Rev. Beenest Curler of Worcester, Mass.

The degree of Doctor of Drvinity was not conformed.

The following graduates of the Medical School received the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

Edward W. Bartlett, Eugene A. Bentas, Larias K. Cark, J. Weeley Coociana, Harris Fellows, Whilsen H. Giddings, James Y. Godfrey, Frank W. Graves, Jon Grover, Charles d. Harder, James C. Harmon, Lewis H. Hemenway, Sences T. Hyde, Ecasums K. Kent, Emach W. Kent, George H. Kenton, Johnston D. Martin, Harrison C. Moore, Frank W. P., e, F. tomas L. Petro, William H. Revola, Gary W. Kertelde Stephen M. Roberts, Edward P. Mastel, Harderich W. Frank J. Forderich W. Swent, Liopert F. Spier, Adelbert L. Tagert, Lleyd P. Foster, Sey hour S. William.

Following the regular programme of commoncement ex-

result hoost F. Spier Adelbert in Tagert, Lloyd P. Following the regular programme of commencement exercises came the inauguration of Prof. Angeli to be President of the University and of the State Agricultural Collece, which coremony consisted in a brief introductory address by Prof. Torrey, the administration of the oath of office by Gov. Dillingham, and the presentation to the new President of the keys of the institution. President Angeli then gave an two gards address, setting forth his plane and purposes to some extent and indicating the general policy sought to be pursued by him in managing the College. The address was very warmly received by the alumn and the audience.

the College. The address was very warmly received by
the alusani and the andisence.

The customary dinner of the Corporation was spread at
the American Hotel at 3 o'clock p. m. The duning-hall
was completely filled. Gov. Dilligham presided assemted
by the Hon. R. S. Hale of New-York. The Rev. Dr.
Escon of New-Haven said grave. After dinner there was
an unusually fine intellectual enternament, the knew-kney
being furnished by the Kev. Dr. Shedd of New-York,
Judge Benedict of New-York, Judge Calver of Brooklyn,
the Hon Wun, Higby of California, the Hon. Mr. Hilbbard of Chicago, Professor Caswell of Brown University,
the Kev. Dr. Bason and others. The company broke up
at about 6 o'clock, by singing "Old Hundred."

A social entertainment at the University in the evening
brought the Commencement nestivities pleasanally to a brought the Commencement astivities pleasanly to a close.

EDUCATIONAL.

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACH-ERS AT GENEVA-CONDITION OF EDUCATION IN

From Our Special Correspondent. GENEVA. N. Y., July 31, 1866.

The Association of Superintendents and Commis-

rioners reassembled this morning at 3 o'clock, in the Geneva crowded condition of THE THIBUNE columns) upon various High Sobool. The attendance was a utile larger than yester-topics usually provocative of enthusiasm. For, to be suddenly day. Prayer was offered by the R v. Mr. Wilkinson of

Cruikshook's metion prevailed.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The Association then proceeded to the discussion of the third question proposed, which was: "How should school examinations be conducted?"

Mr. Wilkinson of Caynga presented the results of certain

Mr. Wilkinson of Caynga presented the results of certain experiments of his own upon a plan which he submitted, as follows: He first called the attention of the teacher to his method. He would ask how the class had gone, what studies it had pursued, etc., and would then desire the tencier to ask 10 questions of each scholar, just as they are in the book, without surreptitions and.

Mr. Tozer of Livingston was accustomed to note on a piece of paper the faults of method or result in examination, and hand it privately to the teacher afterward, with the suggestion that they be carefully considered.

Mr. Ellery of Caynga thought thorough work was needed. A scholar is often allowed in school to guess twice at the apell-

Mr. Ellery of Caynga thought inschool to guess twice at the spell-scholar is often allowed in school to guess twice at the spell-sc of a word; but he cannot expect to have two chances in a tire to a friend or an editorial.

The President, Mr. Builney, advocated the paying of Com-lationers' visits at irregular times, when everything was not used to the media operand in how the teachers teach as well as how to be the media operand in how the teachers teach as well as how

see the modus operands—how the teachers teach as well as how
the children learn.

Mr. Podsick of Buffslo had found remarkable success in
toling the children of a school that he would ask them one
question in mental arithmetic, and then they should ask him
one; and that they should make out his average as well as he
theirs. His average had only been 8% but the interest awakcone in the school was without a parallel in his exprehence.

Mr. Pooler said that he was necessioned to tel leachers that
he comes to listen, and wienes the usual course of examination
followed; then he suggests to toe class that there may be two
good ways of doing a thing—when he finds the teacher's
method faulty—and suggests that the teacher try a new method
which he points out. By this means he prevents the teacher's
from shirking the improvements he decime proper, as the class
are witnesses of his wish. It was his rule to be as unitrealworthy and true unit as possible in his time of visitation.

Mr. Sheldon thought an examination as to how theroughly

The question "Ought rate bills to be abeliabed?" elicited a storm of condemnation of that antiquated and cruel system from all but one speaker. Mr. McKinley of Saratoga. He argued that rate bills prevented endies neighborhood and that rot disagreements, and he had found that were they were in rogue the best schols existed. The meeting adjourned until technic

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately upon reassembling, the Association proceeded to the election of officers. The following genterman were manimonally elected:

**Precident—Jumes Cruilshank of Brooklyn, editor of The N. T.

sector. President-Alvinus Suyder, Commissioner, Tompkins County. Secretary—S. Arnold Tozer, Commissioner, Genesee, Living-

County.

Serviery—S. Arrield Torer, Commissioner, Genesee, Livingston County.

Treasure—J. Wilkinson, Commissioner, Cayuga County.

The discussion of the rate bill question was resumed and family decided by the adoption of the following resolutions, presented by Deputy-Superintendent Barr:

Breach, That rate bill should be shellabed.

The before, That the Sites tax for the support of schools should at once he are county to the state of the support of the vination of the above the polynomial property in the State, as equalized by the State Armssor, and that he say the state is made you and the treatment of the property of the district.

Burling the delete, Mr. D. S. Critenden of Collabate, the search of the property of the district.

Mich, formerly of this State, and well known as the author of a series of achool breaks, addressed the Association upon the beating of this question upon Michigan schools, remarking that the State was a colony of New York.

The Association then adjourned its sessions, the members going to Linden Hall to take part in the proceedings of the Tenchers' Association, to meet no more as Supermisation.

Tenchers' Association.

OPENING SESSION.

GENEVA, July 21, 1866.

The New-York State Teachers' Association convened at Linden Hall, in the "Queen village of the Empire State," at 4 p. m. to-day. The hall was well filled with teachers from all parts of the State, to the number of more than 400. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin of the Methodist Episcopal Church offered prayer, after which a selected choir of young ladies and gentlemen sang a hyun of welcome.

The Hon. George B. Duduberrs, Chairman of the Board of Education, welcomed the Association in a brief address, to which the President, James Atwater, cap. of Lockpurt, responded, expressing thanks to the propie of Geneva. He had in the main marked the record of the cause of education in the State during the past year. It is our especial duty to consider, as we come up here, what good we have done to

ating its first class in 1804. The Commencement held those intrasted to our care—what we have done to exalt educa-

tion and make it bonerable in our community.

The close of the war has not laft us, as had been feared, in figure at depression, nor has it come to a rained aducational of the State Superintenders that the number of free sphools in the State Superintenders that the number of free sphools in the State was increased during the year ending Sept. 30, by 74; the number of Duptla in the common sphools by 35-433, the smoont paid for teachers' salaries by more than hair a militiment that raised by bool taxation for school gurpones by meanly a million of definits. There is reason to believe that the next year will be much more satisfactory, especially in the free of teacher's salaries. And-in all respects the success of our colleges and academics has been equally marked with that of our colleges and academics has been equally marked with that of

colleges and academies has been equally marked with that of our common schools.

The Cornell University. Vassar Cellege, and the Oswego Normal and Training School, were mentioned in detail as presenting ratifying evidences of prosperity. The common schools of the State, however, seem to have failed to keep pace with the progress of the higher institutions. It is to be doubted whether the advantages for obvaining a cood common school cincultion are as good now as they were 15 years ago. Many causes consume to this result. The teacher's conventions, institutes are are not attended nor the State magnatine (The New Fork Teacher's allegerings for as they should be; and it is difficult to ther his fault as long as the salaries of teace teachers, make and formale, average Storbear amount. The main difficulty in the way of the comes a schools however, was stated to be their enforced difficulties with the academics planted among them. This point was discussed at some length.

length.

The increased opportunities for education opened by national events, was mentioned as calling for the unnest energies of the profession, and for increased intract by the people in the work. Greater inducements should be held out to exhibit denelers to enter into it. The profession—or the occupation—of the educator was expolled in glowing terms, depicting its joys and benefits as in great part remanestative for all the trials and discouragements that beset the way.

The Association adjustment, after the delivery of the President's address, until 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION. At 7½ o'clock, when the doors were again thrown on for the evening session, Linden Hall presented a beautile perturbe.

The Association, with many of the good people of

The Association, with many of the good people of Gonesa, who never suffer the cause of learning to Gonesa, who never suffer the cause of learning to languish in any ternach for want of their presence, filled the seats to overflowing, and crowded the sales. The efficers of the Association, the local committee of entertainment, and certain distinguished guests occupied the platform. The thoughtful care of some movest friend had adorned the desk with two large and elegant bouquets, which seemed well in keeping with the place. Among the centlemen who were seated upon the platform, I noticed V. M. tilee, eaq., State Superintententent of Common Schools: Deputy Superintendent Barr; M. P. Carert, eaq., Assistant State Superintendent He Hon. Mr. Woodword, Sorretary of the Recentled the Hon. Mr. Woodword, Sorretary of the Recentled their report after the opening of the meeting, through their Chairman Mr. Cruikhanak. The report surveyed the whole field with the accuracy and faithfulness for which the evanued up briefly its conclusions in the following series of resolutions:

*Received, That it is the duty of the State to provide for the free classical of all the children within her borders, by the catallishment of a system of free schools; from the pranary series to the only-relay.

promise conventions of school others an perfect of the times to be instructed. However, I that we deprecate the growing tendency of the times to we of specify departure, to the neglect of the regular and systematic training in all too branches of a thereal education. After the reading of the report, the sufficience were favored with some round muste, which was also interspersed throughout being the afternoon and evening sessions, to the very great defectation of the andience.

The Rev. Dr., Winner of Lookpert was introduced and read as address which, owing to the lateness of the hour, I must defer nuit my next.

AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS-ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

-HUMANITY TO CHILDREN. GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1866. It had been the intention of your correspondent, at about this point in the Convention of Teachers, to have gone into a few small ecstacles (suited in quantity to the present set down, from the postiferous and postliential streets of the

set down, from the pestiferous and postliential streets of the metropolis, upon the banks of the loveless lake in Western New York, with 500 bleoming and eligible damade by resecupying the position, would be cousign to straken very lively meditations, even a though the clegant courtesies of these good teachers are stated by a ride by 1200 to severe and by lake on Frid Y, I forbest until them. (It may be remarked, by the way, that the countersy afforded the members of the press by the New York State Teachers' Convention might be well counted by many institutions of kindred origin—as Ynic College, for example, whose lack of this ment caused much annoyance to not a few of us last week.)

To return at succe, them, to the proceedings of the Conventions. The Commissioners and Superintendents met for informal discussion at a.m. to dwy, and took up the question as to how examination of leachers should be conducted, without coming to a conclusion. Mr. Porter recommended both the oral and written methods, the latter for "book-knowledge" and the former for practical ability. Mr. Lang spoke from experience, commending examination into a teacher's practical knowledge of the subject the great and indispensable want.

De Wiener's address last eventur, upon "The Great Re-

questions. Mr. Sherman thought the great and indispensable want.

Dr. Wisner's address last evening, upon "The Great Responsibilities of Teachers at this Crisis of the Republic," was basened to with the attention which that popular speaker always receives, although he dealt rather more with that "falses son of New-York." Wm. H. Seward, and the causes of the late Rebellion, that in the responsibilities of the educator's profession.

er-York; Joon S. Fosdick, Boffalo,
Teachers and Schools—S. D. Barr, Albany; E. A. Sheldon,
wego: Mrs. Dr. Gallap, Chaton,
ticsolutions—A. G. Merwin of Port Jefferson; Oliver Moreme, Alblon; Miss Mary E. Ripley, Albany,
toard of Editors—John W. Buhley, Brooklyn; Edward
rth, Chaton; James Cruikshank, Brooklyn, Edward Smith,
menner, Miss Emily A. Rice, Oswego; K. F. Wright, BataE. A. Tozer Genesee.

rin; S. A. Tozer Geriesee.
Time and Piaco of Next Meeting—W. H. Vrooman, Geneva;
A. Z. Barrowa, Buffalo; Miss Etlen Seaver, Oswego.
THED PAY—MORNING SESSION.
The Teachers' Association met again this (Wednesday)
morning in Linden Hal. The Rev. Mr. Rogers offered

AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The consideration of the resolutions appended to the Education report was resumed but pestponed again, and the revort of the Committee on a Curriculant of Studies for Common chools was called for. The Chairman, Mr. J. W. Armstrong, eing absent, and the other mombers of the Committee being appropried, the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution Providing for Auxiliary Associations presented the following as the result of their deliberations:

Revoked That the Corresponding Secretary of this Association be described to repeated the Propose and send a circular to such School smoothaner throughout the State, urging the formation of county commissioner throughout the State, urging the formation of county amendment district associations.

Revoked That all persons helding macapired certificates of qualification of associations. AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Resided. That the President and Secretary of each such Assolution, who all he considered as emiliate to seats in his Association, with the limit to president in the additionations thereof, except that they result not have the right to yets, or series as a member of any Committee thereof, and effect significant the constitution thereof, and pay the annual fee prescribed therein.

The introduction of the resolutions to discussion caused considerable confusion, which was only ended by a recommitment of the first resolution to the Committee. They immediately reported it back without change, and after some discussion apport the word "or "rather than "and," it was passed.

The accord resolution fought its way through a number of executions to the table where the Humas deals according

Frof. Baker, from Buffalo, was invited to favor the Associa tion with some instrumental music. He complied, with a very brillinat performance of "True Love can No'er Forget,"

The Lottre by John H. French, Li. D., Superintendent of the Experimental Department in the State Normal School, ap-similated for 11 o'clock, was postponed until 2 o'clock, and the eschillons of the Committee on the Condition of Education fore resemble.

clutions of the Committee on the Constition of Euclectical resolution having been adopted without debate, be first resolution having been adopted without debate, second was read and old memsed, and all after the word chools was struck out, destroying the provise that would go entents to sent their children to school, substitute for the third resolution (concerns High School aritimets of the Common Schools) was presented by Mr. and adopted at once. It made as follows:

Lessieré, That this Association recommend the formation of Acasisé departments in the Pablic Schools of this State, in all cases set the number and advancement of the pugils shall render is situable.

Upon the presentation of the fourth resolution (concerning Upon the presentation of the fourth resolution (concerning the number of school hours and recesses, and recreations), very corrected discussion was at once called out, and by nucease on one side only. There was one at angliforward advocate of the old brints system of snay hours, fow recesses, doubtless ventilation to match. The other opposition to the Committee arose from a misuaderstanding of what was proposed.

posed.

Dr. Townsend of Rochester said that we might as well nail near oil our Public School buildings the title "Slaughter Houses," for that is what they are, and our teacuers are simply

House's, for that is what as a base?

Mr. Harker of The Hagoic Courier had been accosted this morning by a gentleman who said, "You can't be a teacher—you don't look thin and ennetated, as a school teacher ought." Mr. Barker thought that God had made man in His image to be perfect, physically as well as intellectually, and the remark of his interlocutor was too true, and the matter ought to be remodited. remedied.

Mr. Barringer of Troy and Mr. Ross thought that there are many poor parents who do not know how to care for their children, and must keep them in filthy houses or send them

children, and must keep them in filter sources or sent them upon the streets.

Mr. Raikley of Brooklyn corrected the misapprehensions of the last two speakers. The resolution not only recommends that school bours for the susager children be lessened, but also recommends frequent recesses and the most ample provision for beauthful recreation.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The iffth resolution commends the netion of the Legislature in establishing more Normal schools, and recommends teachers' institutes and associations to be aided by the district

hrary funds.

Mr. Sayder offered an amendment that the \$55,000 be appropriated to the purchase of school apparatus.

Mr. Cruitshank opposed the amendment. These library

fands are used for teachers' wages, etc., and should be put to

a use that is legitimate and effective.

Mr. Born effects asolustime for the resolution, urging decleric action upon the Lagislature.

Pr. f. Jewell of the Albany Normal School questioned
whether this Association was ready to not wisely noon the
question of commonling an increase of Normal Schools.

Mr. Barr insisted that we need this increase at once, adducing the readiness with which the towns are coming up
with funds as an evidence of their interest and warts.

The substitute of Mr. Barr was adopted, and reads as follows:

session, in relation to Normal Schoots, and hearthy approve of all the provisions of law adopted by it for the formation and support of such schools, and, further, that we are upon the float of Commissioners appointed for the location of such schools the importance of acting decisted upon the subject of a such schools the importance of acting decisted upon the subject of a such schools. Resident That this assertation commissioners the acting the too facility and the such schools are such as the such schools and that to our subject of the support of teachers' institutes, and that to our subject of support of the su

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Arrest of Gen. Santa Anna-He is Held to Buil in \$30,000. SUPREME COURT - CHAMBERS - AUG. 3. -Before Judge

BARNARD.

Montgomery agt. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. It will be remembered that the plaintiff was discharged from an order of arrest obtained against him, on the ground that he had falsely represented himself as the agent of Gen. Santa Anna, and which agency was repudiated by the defendant. The plaintiff claims that the General has acted defondant. The plantin claims that he suffered imprisonment and damages to the amount of \$25,000. An order of arrest was granted by the Court, holding the General to bail in the sum of \$30,000, and he was arrested by Deputies Moore and McGonegal, and upon giving the required ball he was released from custody. The order was originally \$75,000, but on appli-cation of defendant's counsel the amount was reduced to \$30,000.

The Roard of Excise and the Liquor Dealers. SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term Aug. 3.—Before Justice McCuss.

Noone agt. Schultz.—The argument in this case was conjuged varieties.

Noone agt. Schultz,—The argument in this case was continued yesterday.

Mr. Tracy, on behalf of the Board of Excise, argued that the plaintiff had no standing in Court, even if the act of 1866 was constitutional, because he was in the flagrant violation of an act which was admittedly constitutional, that of 1857. That the act of 1866 was constitutional and had been so decided in two cases in the Supreme Court of the Second District, and so held by two Judges of the Supreme Court in this District, thus overruling Judge Cardona's and Judge Hackett's opinion.

Judge McCana.—Not everruling Mr. Tracy Judge Cordona's opinion is one of a Court of coordinate jurisdiction.

Mr. Tracy.—Did not mean technically overruling. There were here four opinions against two. Of Judge Cardona's decision the counsel expressed a rather low opinion. He had not been able to obtain a complete copy, but it seemed to be based on the theory that the Legislature could not restrict the sale of layor to certain days and make the sale on another day a misdemeaner. He had not however, been able to obtain a complete copy, and this was taken from the extracts from the expression in the newspapers.

tain a complete copy, and this was taken from the extracts from the opinion in the newspepers.

Mr. Tracy submitted a printed brief on all the special objections taken to the isw.
Judge McCann asked what was the probability of an early decision by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Tracy stated that he thought the Brooklya cases, being quasi criminal, would be heard at the next term.

Mr. McKeon claimed that this was a proof, if one were needed, that the Brooklya cases were a pull-up job.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

DECISIONS.

Reynolds agt. Jackson S. Schultz.—Injunction continued. Westheimer &c., agt. The Same.—Motion for injunction decied. Jisner agt. The Same.—Same decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-AUG. 3.
Before Judge Brady.

Mimper agt. Mimper.—Divorce granted.—Meyer st. Moyer.—Order for alimony granted.

BOILERS REFUSED AN INJUNCTION.

PAT-MELTING DECLARED INJURIOUS TO HEALTH-THE

In the Superior Court, yesterday, the case of Reynoids, a fat melter, against the Board of Health, in which Reynolds asked that the Court continue to interfere in his behalf, and prevent the Board of Health from closing his belling piace, was decided by Judge McConn, who hold that fat-melting establishments are injurious to public health, and must be abated, but declares that the burning of shells into lime is not injurious when conducted properly. The following is the case, with the decision:

Reynolds agt. The Board of Health.

This was a motion to perpetuate an injunction where the Board of Health threaten to prevent the plaintiff from burning shells into lime.

The Judge began by stating that the Board of Health was instituted for a great public purpose, and was vested with powers appropriate and adequate to the accomplishment of that purpose. To stay the progress of pestilence is an object of the highest possible interest to every member of the community; and it is the duty of the competent authorities to make commensurate revision against the invasion of this, as of every other public enemy. noids, a fat melter, against the Board of Health, in which

sacrificing life and property to the maintenance of the public security. In time of cene, other functionaries are empowered to exact equal sacrifices for the preservation of the public wel-fare, whether against the spread of conflagration or the con-tagion of choices.

The Legislature to whom the theory of our Government intrusts the guardianship of the public interests, has determined and declared that the presence of cholera in this country presents an occasion for the exercise of extraordinary powers in resistances to the progress of the most formulable enemy of the race. Hence the exactment of the law under consideration, and the establishment of the Board whose authority we are now to define.

My opinion is that the statute creating the Board of Health and investing it with certain anomalous powers is a legitimate and Constitutional exercise of the Legislative authority; and that it is the duty of the Court to facilitate the beneficial exercise of these powers.

and that it is powers.

But it eannot be pretended that the authority of the Board of Health is absolute and unquestionable, nor that its action is exempt from judicial criticism and control. An absolute power without restrictions and without responsibility, is of the

very easence of tyranny.

Our institutions tolerate no man above the law. The highest
magniturate in the land, ray, Congress itself, is amenable to the
restraints of judicial authority acting in the interest and support of the Constitution. And it is within the jurisdiction and
duty of the courts to protect private right against lawless daily of the control to usuarpation.

If then, a case be presented to the courts wherein, under pretense of promoting the public health, this Board wantonly and unnecessarily invades private property, the courts may, and should, interpose to arrest the arbitrary encroachment and shield the threatened right. And I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that it is for the courts to ascertain and define the powers of this Board, and to guarantee the protection of the low to every individual.

of opinion that it is for the courts to ascertain and define the powers of this Board, and to guarantee the protection of the law to every individual.

The Board cannot act beyond the scope of its authority; and that authority, as declared by law, is determined by the exigency of the case. The powers imparted to the Board are qualified by circumstances; and it is for the courts to say when circumstances justify the exercise of these powers. Otherwise, I repeat, the Board would be armed with absolute and uncontrollable authority, would be in fact a simple despotism. Applying these principles, which are elementary and of universal operation in all well constructed governments—applying these principles to the case before me—I am forced to the conclusion that it is my duty to interpose and protect the plaintiff against the unnecessary and unwarrantable action of the Board of Health. I am satisfied beyond a doubt, from the evidence before me, that his business is not detrimental to the public health, and that its suspension by the Board would be an arbitrary and illegal invasion of private right.

If must not be understood to determine that the plaintiff establishment is not a minance, in the sense that it affects the public convenience or disturbs others in the coloumnat of their rights. That question is not before me.

If this establishment be either a public or a private nuisance, it may be absted by the ordinary process of the courts, such process being simple, effective and open to them all. Except the being rights to the public health, the Board of Health have no concern with it, and I cannot assist it suspending its operations.

That it is not so injurious—that it in no way produces or

That it is not so injurious—that it in no way produces or propegates disease, is clearly and conclusively exhibited by the testimony, as well of those who are acquainted with its operations by experience, as of those whose scientific skill enables then to ascertain its effects without experiment. And this is the precise language of the law which creates the Board of Health and defines its powers. I also the third section of the statute, the very section under which the Board is now acting: "It shall be the duty of the City Inspector, on complaint being made to him, or whenever he shall doem any business, trade, or profession, carried on by any person or persons, in the City of New York, detrimental to the public health, to noilfy such person or persons to show cause before the Board of Health, at a time and place to be specified in such notice, why the same should not be discontinued or removed." These words are decisive of the point in discussion. I can add nothing to their effect.

These words are declaive of the point in discussion. I can aid nothing to their effect.

Let an order of permanent injunction be entered, restricting the defendants from interfering with the operations of the plautiff's establishment.

In the onses of Eisner and Westheimer agt. Schultz and others, the Judge said:

Having held in the case of Reynolds agt, the Beard of Health, that the powers of the Board are legitimate, constitutional and proper, the only question remaining in these cases is, whether the fat melting business carried on by the plaintiff is injurious or detrimental to the public health.

I have carefully examined all the evidence in these cases, scientific and otherwise, and have canched that I would not be justified in interfering with the exercise of the proper powers of the Board of Health.

The testimony on the part of the different witnesses who have made eath for the defendants, and even some of the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, clearly establish the fact, that the smell arising from these places is detrimental to the beath of citizens in the vicinity.

The injunctions sought for in these two cases must therefore be denied, with costs.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- Charles Harper, n the 10th of June last, purchased at the store of Miss Lucy Matthews, No. 1945 Broadway, a number of articles, and tendand the way and the strong way a number of articles, and tendered in payment therefor two \$20 bills on the East River Bank of this city. It was subsequently ascertained that they were counterfoits, and Miss Matthews acquainted the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police of the Art. Yesterday Officer Routz of that precinct arrested the accused, and he was committed for trial by Justice Ledwith. The prisoner is 38 years, a native of this city, and resides at No. 275 Third-ave.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW .- The enrollment of persons in Kings County subject to military duty under the new law has been completed, and the rolls filed in the office of the County Clerk. These enrolled have only two weeks in which to file exemptions, otherwise they will be liable to do duty. The Eagle Hotel at Schenectady has been purchased by Mr. J. G. Carley, who has renovated, refitted and refurnished it, and christeness it the "Carley House." THE DRAMA.

It is decidedly incumbent on the Fenians to crowd

THE NEW IRISH DRAMA AT WALLACE'S.

It is decidedly incumbent on the Feniaus to crowd Wallack's Theater every night, in honor of the "Bould Boy of Glengali," That herole personage must surely be a boy after their own hearts. He breathes the most haughty contempt and defiance of the Saxon. He is wonderfully active and miraculously successful in outwitting the red coats. He dares every peril with courage worthy of a man of destiny. He preserves an impurtarbable good humor, and he announces, both in speech and in song, a settled belief that the time is couning when the Green will wave above the Red. The sight of such a vital and announces, he had a vital and announces, he was mind. Moreover, he appears at Wallack's under the most favorable circumstances. He has everything his own way. It seems, as one follows the current of the play, that a very large portion of the British army in Irsiand, in 1798, had its attention concentrated upon Shamus. He was the cynosure of military eyes. He was, moreover, the main stay of the Irish rebellion. For every service of danger the foremost volunteer was service of danger the foremest volunteer was the bold Shamus O Brien, and he always onme safely backalways but once. Two acts of the new Irish drama show we

the bold Shamus O Brien, and he always onme asfoly back—always but once. Two acts of the new Irish drama show we his boldness in planging into peri", and the success of his and dacity. He goes to Dublin, disguised can servant, gots into direct communication with a next of British officers, obtains, possession of an important military dispates, makes his cooceathrough a window, under fire, and rejoins his rebedilons friends. We see him, too, at a guard-house, feigning to be a stupid Irish peasant, and wheedling a lot of redocats in the most delightful manner. But, as Pathfinder said, on a melancholy occasion, "the deer that goes too often to the lick meets the bunter at last." Shamus is tracked to cover by an informer, and is betrayed and given up to the British military authorities. Cats and Irish rebels fall upon their feet, however, and so in the end our hero is purdoned. He had saved the life of Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as interned out, and that grateful man could not allow his preserver to perish. The end is the more grateful to every speciator's feelings. To have hanged Shamus would have been exceedingly disastrous to the play as well as to the hero. We spoke of this piece, the other day, as a good melodrama; and such, certainly, it is. It makes one think, is deed, of all the other cotemporary Irish dramas; and capacitally it revives recollections of "Arrah-na-Pogue." The accessories of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly like those of Shamus's song for instance, are strikingly l "Shamus O'Brien" has character and incident enough of its own to maintain a recontable place among plays of its class. The setting given it at Wallack's Theater likewise arrengthess it in point of interest. The seens of Shamus's escape at Dublin, the seens of the dance in the gleu, and the picture of the und village, by night, including the tableau of Shamus's arrest, are uncommonly fine bits of sixes art. Then, too, Mr. Dan Bryant plays Shamus with opptivating earnestness, evincing minute knowledge of Irish character, and toning the picture with delicate tints of humor and pathos. Porhaga Mr. Bryant mover appears to se good advantage as in the por-Mr. Bryant never appears to so good advantage as in the por-traiture of Celtic drollery, and that good nature which seems so stupid but is in fact, so bright. His talk with the officers at Dublin, and with the sergoant in the guard-house, could not be better, in respect to what we call character. Nor are the other players backward in their efforts. Mr. Floyd postrays, with a degree of elegance and precision rarely matched, a courtly English gentleman and man-of-the-world. A strong piece of acting, too, is done by Mr. Hagan, in the character the treacherous informer; but we should be sorry to believe that such portraiture is true to life. A more leathsome nature could not well be conceived than the one that is thus revealed.

ground or another. Mr. Hagan, howbeit, handles this character with power, and, though sometimes rather theatrical than dramatic, is earnest and consistent. Mr. Fisher is the good priest—and how good a priest he is no one needs to be tolk who has ever seen him enset Father Tom in "The College Bawn." Mr. Holland appears as a British officer. The losses parts are satisfactorily filled. MISCELLANBOUS NOTES.

The present is the last week of Signor Chiarini's Circus, at the Bloccker at tent. We trust the final performances will be well attended. "Jenny Lind" has been very well played at the Winter Garden, Miss Emily Melville personating Jenny Lea-therings. Mr. Andrews especially distinguishes himself in this piece by his personation of an eccentric German manager. The quaintness of this actor is truly delightful. "Columbus"

still holds the stage.
At the Olympic "The Ice Witch" continues to attract much attention. As one of the prominent features of the theatrical season it should not be overlooked.

"Jack and Gill" at the Museum, let us again say, is particularly agreeable to children—and therefore they ought to be taken to see it. Mr. Thomas's Orchestral Garden Concert, at Torrace Garden, has become one of the most popular resorts of the city. It deserves its prosperity. The programme of en-tertainment is varied nightly, and the visitor finds order and

FOREIGN THEATEICAL ITEMS.

Two Italian dramatic novelties are mentioned in Il Trovatore. Signor Armenta has produced an historical drams. "Lamberto Malatesta." at Naples; Signor Gentill, Carlo Bagiione," a tragedy, at Rome.

Theatrical journals announce that Mr. Fechter has

secured the cooperation of Mr. and Mrs. Boucleault for the re-opening of the Lyceum Theater.

"La Bergère d'Ivry," a new five-act drama, by

MM. Grangé and Thiboust, has been produced at the Ambigu.

MOTION TO DISMISS THE CASE DENIED. The case of Louis A. Colin charged with the embezslament of bonds and securities, the property of Duncan, Ster-man & Co., the Wall-st. bankers, was brought up for further examination before Judge Dowling, at the Tembs, on Friday morning. Mr. Edwin James appeared for the defense, and

Mr. Laroque for the prosecution, ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES.

Mr. Edwin James counsel for the accused, addressed the ourt on a motion for dismissal. He remarked that, from the ransaction which had taken place, there was no legal ground for carrying on a criminal presention. In a case like the present, where embezzlement or larceny was alleged, yet civil action had been taken and failed, a criminal action could not

action had been taken and failed, a criminal action could not be sistailed.

From the affidavit of the prosecution, it was difficult for a criminal lawyer to see whether the presecution alleged larceny or embezziement. There had never been a conviction for larceny or embezziement where the gentlemen prosecuting had entered into a civil action for recovery and condoned the offense. He clted several cases in support of his proposition. There was no evidence in the case of felonious taking; it was merely a breach of trust, and had been so treated by the prosecution. The securities were taken for the purpose of being redeemed, and were redeemed. They were not taken by Mr. Colin for his own use. The prosecution were seeking to prestitute the criminal court for the purpose of enforcing the belance of the account. They must have either known it was but a breach of trust or else they had been gality of compounding a felony. They knew it was nothing more; hence the civil action and the arrangements made between them and the accused.

the necessed.

Because they did not get the money under the civil arrest, the present diagraceful action was instituted. The concessment of crime from unbite justice was itself a crime, and they had been either guilty of that or eise his client had only been guilty of a breach of trust. If the \$3,000 a year as proposed had been paid, they would never have had the present action. Counsel concluded an able address, making a motion to dismiss the case.

Mr. Laoreque, the counsel for plantler, make use of insulting expressions toward the press for the reports of the previous examination.

Andre lawling said the motion was denied, and fixed the bain at \$20,000.

Mr. Janes signified his determination to apply for a refue-tion in the amount of bail on Monday.

The Philadelphia Tragedy. A WOMAN HIRES TWO NEGROES TO KILL HER HUS!

A WOMAN HIRES TWO NEGROES TO KILL HER HUS
BAND.

From The Philadelphia lequirer.

One of the most atrocious instances of premeditated murder, in cold blood, was revealed yesterday. The facts, in brief, are that Mr. Elins Hall, a white citizen, aged 60 years, kept a barber saloon at No. 923 Chestant-st., and lived with his wife at No. 417 Gaskillst. Early in the atranson of Wednesday, several of his neighbors noticed two negroes were admitted into his bouse by Mrs. Hull, and did not see them leave. About midnight of Wednesday, Mr. Hull returned home, and, finding the gas burning quite dimly in the kitchen, inquired of his wife the reason, and was sont by hes down into the cellar to obtain a lamp. The stairway was narrow and Jose, haying at its foot a small wallt. In this corner larked two negroes, affeed with hatchets, who sprang upon him, One hacked him in the head with a hatchet, and, jumping upon him, tried to throttle him, but Mr. Hull's outeries brought to his rescue Sergeant Pearson, with Officers Barletts, Schreiber and Jeffries, who broke open the front door to search the house.

One of the nearness was found in the cellar, and the others.

Solreiber and Jeffries, who broke open the front door to scarce the house.

One of the negroes was found in the cellar, and the others was discovered in a closet in Mrs. Hull's befreem, in spite of her declarations that no one was in the room. The prisoners, each about 30 years old, named John Kensley and Charles canch about 30 years old, named John Kensley and Charles of Green, confessed that William Barker had hired them to do "the job," under the promise that he would give them \$603 when the murder was done, and they gave him the key of the fire-proof safe. William Barker, only 21 years of age, had visited the house for some time, being introduced by Mrs. Hull as her corsin. Mrs. Hull being unmistakably connected with the foul crime, was arrested, while Earker was soon apprehended at his home. Seventh and South sis.

The four prisoners, two white and two colored, had a hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Batter. The negroes confessed to all the facts above given, and all were sent to Moyamensing, to be tried at the next term of the Criminal Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the house the sent term of the Criminal Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the house the sent term of the Criminal Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the Mrs. Mrs. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the Mrs. Mrs. Hull was badly on the criminal mrs.

Moyansulang. Court.

Mr. Hull was badly out across the right timple, but the wound is not considered dangerous. He bears the character of a peaceable, good-hearted man, and is thought to be one of the best amateur chequer playors in this country. By living economically he had saved quite a sum of moure, having at times in his sefs as high as \$6,000. His wifes threat about him dying within four weeks frightened him, and caused him to deposit his money in bank for safe-keeping. Thus, had the assassins succeeded in their murdarious work, they would have found no valuables in the fire-proof to reward them best being unon longer than the same and the s

Either author or actor has forgotten, apparently, that, in na-ture, every bad man justifies himself to himself, on some